



Sept. 25, 2015

Ms. Erin Crouthers  
REC Consultants, Inc.  
2442 Second Ave.  
San Diego CA 92101

RE: Class III Cultural Resources Survey for the Terrace Hill Drive Project, Unincorporated Lakeside, San Diego County, California. Project Number PDS2015-TM-5599.

Dear Ms. Crouthers,

This report presents the results of a Class III inventory survey conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) of the proposed Terrace Hill Drive Project (Project) (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project's area of potential effect (APE) that might be eligible for the California Register for Historic Resources (CRHR). This study was completed to provide technical information for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In summary, no cultural resources were identified within the APE either through the archaeological pedestrian survey or through the record search. Due to the absence of observed cultural materials, together with the low potential for buried deposits at this location, no further treatments are recommended, including monitoring within the APE.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Terrace Hill Drive Project is proposing a tentative map to subdivide APN 400-330-30 into ten (10) single-family residential lots on a 2.85-acre parcel located on Terrace Hill Drive (Figures 1-2). The Project is located in the unincorporated community of Lakeside, San Diego County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' El Cajon Quadrangle Map within the unsectioned El Cajon Land Grant.

The project area is currently undeveloped and surrounded by high-density residential development (Figure 3). The proposed project will include a minimum lot size of 11,365 square feet, and a maximum lot size of 19,416 square feet. Two bioretention basins are proposed onsite, located in the northwest and southeast corners. Three masonry retaining

walls are proposed to be constructed onsite, with a maximum height of 5'4". No structures are proposed onsite at this time. The APE for the Terrace Hill Drive Project is approximately 507 feet (155 meters) N/S by approximately 243 feet (74 meters) E/W.

## **Cultural Background**

The prehistoric and historic cultural setting for the project's region is briefly outlined below. For its wider context, see more detailed discussions of prehistoric archaeology (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984), ethnography (Heizer 1978; Kroeber 1925), and history (Pourade 1960-1977; Pryde 2004). For more narrowly focused discussions of the local issues and evidence, see, for example, the historic properties background study for metropolitan San Diego (Carrico 2008; McDonald and Eighmey 2008; Schaefer and Van Wormer 2008; Warren et al. 2008).

## **Prehistoric Archaeology**

The prehistory of San Diego County has most frequently been divided chronologically into three or four major periods. An Early Man stage, perhaps dating back tens of thousands of years, has been proposed, but no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to about 12,000 B.C. has emerged. More generally accepted divisions include a Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), a Middle/Late Holocene period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800), and a Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769).

For the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene period (ca. 12,000-6000 B.C.), the earliest chronologically distinctive archaeological evidence is the Clovis pattern. Dated elsewhere in North America to around 11,500 B.C., Clovis assemblages are distinguished primarily by large fluted projectile points. At least three isolated fluted points have been reported within San Diego County. The most widely recognized archaeological pattern within this period is termed San Dieguito and has been dated from at least as early as 8500 B.C. to perhaps around 6000 B.C. Proposed characteristics to distinguish San Dieguito flaked lithic assemblages include large projectile points, bifaces, crescents, scraper planes, scrapers, hammers, and choppers. A key issue has concerned ground stone, which was originally suggested as having been absent from San Dieguito components but has subsequently been recognized as occurring infrequently within them. It was initially suggested that San Dieguito components, like other Paleo-Indian manifestations, represented the products of highly mobile groups that were organized as small bands and focused on the hunting of large game. However, in the absence of supporting faunal evidence, this interpretation has increasingly been called into question, and it has been suggested that the San Dieguito pattern represented a more generalized, Archaic-stage lifeway, rather than a true Paleo-Indian adaptation. A vigorous debate has continued for several decades concerning the relationship between the San Dieguito pattern and the La Jolla pattern that succeeded it and that may have also been contemporaneous with or even antecedent to it. The issue has been whether the two patterns represent the products of

distinct ethnic groups and/or cultural traditions, or different functional poses of the same people.

Archaeological evidence from the Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 800) period in the San Diego region, coming primarily from the coastal region, has been characterized as belonging to the Archaic stage, Millingstone horizon, Encinitas tradition, or La Jolla pattern. Distinctive characteristics of the La Jolla pattern include extensive shell middens, portable ground stone metates and manos, crudely flaked cobble tools, occasional large expanding-stemmed projectile points (Pinto and Elko forms), and flexed human burials. Investigators have called attention to the apparent stability and conservatism of the La Jolla pattern throughout this long period.

A Late Prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 800-1769) in coastal San Diego County has been distinguished, primarily on the basis of three major innovations: the use of small projectile points, brownware pottery, and the practice of human cremation. Labels applied to the archaeological manifestations of this period include Yuman, Cuyamaca, Patayan, and Hakataya. Traits characterizing the Late Prehistoric period include a shift toward greater use of inland rather than coastal settlement locations, greater reliance on acorns as an abundant but labor-expensive food resource, a greater emphasis on hunting of both large and small game, a greater amount of interregional exchange, more elaboration of nonutilitarian culture, and possibly denser regional populations.

### **Ethnographic Evidence**

In ethnohistoric times, central and southern San Diego County was occupied by speakers of a Yuman language or languages, variously referred to as Kumeyaay, Diegueño, Tipai, and Ipai. Kumeyaay territory extended from south of Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Escondido, and Lake Henshaw to south of Ensenada in northern Baja California, and east nearly as far as the lower Colorado River. A few important ethnohistoric accounts of the Kumeyaay are available from Hispanic-period explorers and travelers, Spanish administrators, and Franciscan missionaries. Many accounts by ethnographers, primarily recorded during the early twentieth century, are available.

The Kumeyaay inhabited a diverse environment that included littoral, valley, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Because of the early incorporation of coastal Kumeyaay into the mission system, most of the available ethnographic information relates to inland groups that lived in the Peninsular Range or the Colorado Desert. There may have been considerable variability among the Kumeyaay in settlement and subsistence strategies and in social organization. Acorns were a key resource, but a wide range of other mineral, plant, and animal resources were exploited. Some degree of residential mobility seems to have been practiced, although its extent and nature may have varied considerably among different communities and settings. The fundamental Kumeyaay social unit above the family was the *šimut* (patrilineage) and the residential community or band. Leaders performed ceremonial, advisory, and diplomatic functions,

rather than judicial, redistributive, or military ones. There seems to have been no national level of political unity and perhaps little sense of commonality within the language group.

Kumeyaay material culture was effective, but it was not highly elaborated. Structures included houses with excavated floors, ramadas, sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, and acorn granaries. Hunting equipment included bows and arrows, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Processing and storage equipment included a variety of flaked stone tools, milling implements, ceramic vessels, and baskets. Nonutilitarian culture was not neglected. A range of community ceremonies were performed, with particular emphases placed on making individuals' coming of age and on death and mourning.

## **History**

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. However, the historic period proper did not begin until 1769, when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey. In that year, a royal presidio and the Misión San Diego de Alcalá were founded, and the incorporation of local Kumeyaay into the mission system was begun. An *asistencia* or satellite mission was established at Santa Ysabel in 1818.

In 1821, Mexico consummated its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences. The missions were secularized in 1833. Native Americans released from the San Diego mission returned to their native villages, moved east to areas lying beyond Mexican control, or sought work on ranchos or in the town of San Diego. Numerous large land grants were issued to private owners during the Mexican period.

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes. Many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders, and cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs. The region experienced cycles of economic and demographic booms and busts. Aspects of development included the creation of transportation networks based on port facilities, railroads, highways, and airports; more elaborate systems of water supply and flood control; grazing livestock and growing a changing array of crops; supporting military facilities; limited amounts of manufacturing; and accommodating visitors and retirees. After false starts, San Diego converted itself to a substantial city, and then into a metropolis. Other cities were incorporated in the inland region, including El Cajon, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, Santee, and Poway, and notable unincorporated communities include Spring Valley, Lakeside, Alpine, and Ramona.

## METHODS

A records search request of the archives at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), was submitted by ASM on March 12, 2015. The record search encompassed the project area and a search radius of ½ mile around it. Additionally the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were also examined to identify any additional resources within ½ mile.

The Terrace Hill Drive Project APE was surveyed by ASM Associate Archaeologist Larry Tift on March 13, 2015. He was accompanied by Robert Bolger of the La Posta Band of Kumeyaay Indians. The survey was performed using no greater than 15 meter transects across the entire project area. All cultural materials were mapped with a Trimble hand-held GPS unit, capable of sub-meter accuracy. The general project area and any potential features, artifacts, and project-specific area conditions were photographed with a Canon digital camera. Due to vegetation, surface visibility was approximately 50 percent.

## RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The results of the records search are summarized below (Tables 1-4). CHRIS records identified 34 previous reports that addressed areas within a ½ mile radius of the project area. None of these overlap the current project area (Table 2). CHRIS records also indicated the presence of 2 previously recorded cultural resources within a ½ mile radius of the project area (Table 3). Additionally, a total of 21 historical addresses were identified within a ½ mile radius of the project area (Table 4). None of these resources occur within the current project area.

Table 1. Summary of Record Search Results

| SCIC Record Type     | Mapped within 1/2<br>mi. of APE | Intersects with<br>APE |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Previous Reports     | 34                              | 0                      |
| Historical Addresses | 21                              | 0                      |
| Cultural Resources   | 2                               | 0                      |

Table 2. Summary of Previous Reports within ½ mi. of the APE

| IC File No. | NADB No. | Authors                                       | Year | Title  | Affiliation                                    | Proximity to APE |
|-------------|----------|---|------|--|--|------------------|
| SD-00527    | 1120527  | Cupples, Sue Ann                              | 1974 | An Archaeological Survey of Los Coches Estates.  | Dr. Paul H. Ezel                               | Outside          |
| SD-00924    | 1120924  | Flower, Douglas M., Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth | 1978 | Archaeological Survey and Initial Subsurface Test of the Howland Lot Split Crest, California   | Flower, Ike, & Roth Archaeological Consultants | Outside          |
| SD-00991    | 1120991  | Gross, Tim                                    | 1974 | A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase II Project: P.M. 1.9-16.3 11-SD-54 Rte. 805 to Rte. 8   | San Diego State University                     | Outside          |
| SD-01223    | 1121223  | Easland, Phyllis                              | 1975 | A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I Project : 11-SD-54-7.0/11/3-11-SD-94-13.5/15.5 in San Diego County.                                 | San Diego State University                     | Outside          |
| SD-01749    | 1121749  | McCorkle Apple, Rebecca                       | 1981 | Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Materials Source Project at Tunnel Hill 11-SD-8/67 P.M. 19.5/19.6 11203-161111                     | Caltrans                                       | Outside          |
| SD-02138    | 1122138  | National Pacific Development Corporation      | 1981 | Focused Environmental Impact Report Hidden Mobil Home Park P80-120, Log#81-14-3  | National Pacific Development Corporation       | Outside          |
| SD-02152    | 1122152  | A.D. Hinshaw Associates                       | 1987 | Crestridge Specific Plan EIR EAD Log#87-Gp-1 Supplemental Information  | A.D. Hinshaw Associates                        | Outside          |
| SD-02739    | 1122739  | Butler Roach Group Inc                        | 1991 | Draft EIR for the Proposed Deletion of the Greenfield Drive Extension from the Circulation Element of the San Diego General Plan Log # 91-Gp-3 | BRG  | Outside          |

| IC File No. | NADB No. | Authors                           | Year | Title  | Affiliation                    | Proximity to APE |
|-------------|----------|-----------------------------------|------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|
| SD-02989    | 1122989  | Kyle, Carolyn                     | 1996 | Letter Report - Capping of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-9775 for The East County Square Project   | Gallegos & Associates          | Outside          |
| SD-02993    | 1122993  | Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos | 1995 | Historical/Archaeological Test Report For Sites Ca-SDI-9774, CA-SDI-9775, CA-SDI-13187, and CA-SDI-13188 and Survey for the Off-Site Water Reservoir, East County Square Development, San Diego County, California | Gallegos & Associates          | Outside          |
| SD-03032    | 1123032  | Smith, Brian and Larry Pierson    | 1996 | Historic Documentation of The Greenfield Drive Project, El Cajon, California   | Brian F. Smith and Associates  | Outside          |
| SD-03148    | 1123148  | Lettieri And Associates           | 1994 | Technical Appendices To Draft Environmental Impact Report For The Proposed East County Squard Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment And Major Use Permit   | Lettieri, McIntyre, And Assoc. | Outside          |
| SD-04474    | 1124474  | Kyle, Carolyn and Edward Baker    | 1993 | Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Los Coches Road  | Department of Transportation   | Outside          |
| SD-04688    | 1124668  | Smith, Brian F.                   | 1989 | The Results Of An Archaeological Survey Of The Bermuda Hills Project   | Smith, Brian                   | Outside          |
| SD-07437    | 1127437  | Kyle, Carolyn and Edward Baker    | 1995 | Los Coches Road Off-Ramp APEe  | Gallegos & Assoc.              | Outside          |

| IC File No. | NADB No. | Authors                                     | Year | Title   | Affiliation                   | Proximity to APE |
|-------------|----------|---|------|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| SD-07494    | 1127494  | Duke, Curt                                  | 2002 | Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. Sd225d San Diego County, CA  | LSA Associates, Inc.          | Outside          |
| SD-08565    | 1128565  | Flower, Douglas, Darcy Lake, and Linda Roth | 1978 | Subsurface Test and Open Space Easement Delineation of W-417 Appendix to Archaeological Survey and Initial Subsurface Test of The Howland Lot Split Crest, California   | FIR                           | Outside          |
| SD-08992    | 1128992  | Mc Ginnis, Patrick                          | 2004 | Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed East Main Street Home Depot Project, San Diego County, California   | Tierra Environmental Services | Outside          |
| SD-09158    | 1139158  | McGinnis, Patrick and Michael Baksh         | 2004 | Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed East Main Street Home Depot Project San Diego County, California  | Tierra Environmental Services | Outside          |
| SD-09762    | 1129762  | Zepeda-Herman, Carmen                       | 2005 | Final Cultural Resource Report of Test Excavations at 1998 La Cresta Road El Cajon, California  | Recon                         | Outside          |
| SD-09989    | 1129989  | Pigniolo, Andrew R. and Kimberly D. Lauko   | 2006 | Cultural Resource Survey of The Burstyn Subdivision Project, Crest, San Diego County, California  | Laguna Mountain Environmental | Outside          |
| SD-10274    | 1130274  | Bonner, Wayne H. and Alynne Loupe           | 2005 | Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-763-01 (Peck's Heavy Friction and Clutch Supplies), 1301 "A" Pepper Drive, El Cajon, San Diego County, California | Michael Brandman Associates   | Outside          |



| IC File No. | NADB No. | Authors                                | Year | Title   | Affiliation   | Proximity to APE |
|-------------|----------|--|------|---|---|------------------|
| SD-10341    | 1130341  | Pignuolo, Andrew and Kimberly D. Lauko | 2006 | Cultural Resource Survey of the Bursztyn Subdivision Project, San Diego County, California  | Laguna Mountain Environment, Inc.                         | Outside          |
| SD-10551    | 1130551  | Arrington, Cindy                       | 2006 | Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring And Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California  | SWCA Environmental Consultants                            | Outside          |
| SD-11677    | 1131677  | Shalom, Diane                          | 2008 | Cultural Resources Survey Report for: Bush Tpm 21125, Log No. 08-14-009 - Negative Findings   | County of San Diego - Department of Planning and Land Use | Outside          |
| SD-11831    | 1131831  | Kwiatkowski, Heather                   | 2008 | Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Pennings Two Lot Minor Subdivision, Tpm 21139   | San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use      | Outside g        |
| SD-11872    | 1131872  | Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay | 2008 | Cultural Resources Records Search And Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Candidate North Second, 8043-8055 Winter Gardens Boulevard, El Cajon, San Diego County, California | Michael Brandman Associates                               | Outside          |
| SD-12241    | 1132241  | Kwiatkowski, Heather                   | 2009 | Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Harper Tpm 21164  | County of San Diego Department of Planning And Land Use   | Outside          |
| SD-12310    | 1132310  | Robbins-Wade, Mary                     | 2006 | Archaeological Resources Survey, Los Coches Property, Lakeside, San Diego County, California  | Affinis   | Outside          |

| IC File No. | NADB No. | Authors  | Year | Title   | Affiliation              | Proximity to APE |
|-------------|----------|--|------|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| SD-12421    | 1132421  | Cook, John R., Deborah Huntley, and Sherri Andrews | 2000 | Final: A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed At&T / Pf. Net Fiber Optics Conduit Ocotillo To San Diego, California                       | ASM Affiliates, Inc.     | Outside          |
| SD-12698    | 1132698  | Willoughby, Kerry                                  | 2010 | AT&T Site Sd0596 Sterling House 8169 Sterling Drive El Cajon, San Diego County, California 92021  | ACE Environmental        | Outside          |
| SD-14415    | 1134415  | Loftus, Shannon                                    | 2012 | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site Sd0596 Sterling House 8169 Sterling Drive El Cajon, San Diego County, California 92021 | ACE Environmental, Inc.  | Outside          |
| SD-14511    | 1134511  | HAAS, HANNAH And ROBERT RAMIREZ                    | 2013 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for The Kaiser Permanente El Cajon Medical Center Project, El Cajon, San Diego County, California               | Rincon Consultants, Inc. | Outside          |

Table 3. Summary of Cultural Resources within ½ mi. of APE

| P-37-  | CA-SDI- | Record and Updates                        | Description                                  | Proximity to APE |
|--------|---------|---|--|------------------|
| 025441 | 16886   | 2004 (Tierra Environmental Services)      | Historic Chicken Ranch                       | Outside          |
| 026423 | 17357   | 2005 (Laguna Mountain Environmental Inc.) | Prehistoric Bedrock Milling, Pottery Scatter | Outside          |

Summary of Sites Occurring within ½ Mile

Site CA-SDI-16886, identified by Tierra Environmental Services in 2004 consists of a residential structure and several additional structures associated with a chicken farm, dating to the 1940s and 1950s. The residence is a single-story ranch-style house, which appears to have been constructed between 1955 and 1965. Additional structures include a cinderblock and poured cement building which appears to have served for storage and loading, a chicken coop constructed of wood and wire with a cinderblock foundation, and

a third structure of unknown function. The site is located approximately 700 meters east of the current project area.

Site CA-SDI-17357, identified in 2005 by Laguna Mountain Environmental Inc., consists of a prehistoric bedrock milling station. The site includes three separate milling features, each exhibiting a single milling slick. A single Tizon Brown Ware ceramic sherd was also identified on the site surface. The site measures approximately 10 by 10 meters, and lies approximately 1.5 kilometers southeast of the current project area.

#### Historic Addresses

A total of 21 historic addresses occur within the ½ mile record search radius but lie outside the APE. These resources are summarized below (Table. 4).

Table 4. Summary of Historic Addresses within ½ mi. of APE

| Address             | P-37-       | Historical Name      | Common Name          | Proximity to APE |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 905 4TH St.         | P-37-017498 | George Shepard House | Charles Ahlee House  | Outside          |
| 912 4TH St.         | P-37-017499 | John Swoboda House   | Oliver Fritz House   | Outside          |
| 927 4TH St.         | P-37-017500 | George Shepard House | Bonnie Rickly House  | Outside          |
| 1049 Tres Lomas Dr. | P-37-017703 | Schrade Place        | Taylor's Cactus Farm | Outside          |
| 1138 Bost.Onia St.  | P-37-017466 | Niles Reece House    | Irene Reece House    | Outside          |
| 1188 Bost.Onia St.  | P-37-017467 | David Graves House   | David Jerse House    | Outside          |
| 1190 Gorsline Dr.   | P-37-017505 | Judson Orchard House | Pierce House         | Outside          |
| 1360 Greenfield Dr. | P-37-017563 | C.J. Pierson Home    | Cruson House         | Outside          |
| 1376 Greenfield Dr. | P-37-017564 | Rogers Place         | Crampton House       | Outside          |

| Address                   | P-37-       | Historical Name        | Common Name         | Proximity to APE |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1451 Marline Ave.         | P-37-017620 | Milton Home            |                     | Outside          |
| 1510 Greenfield Dr.       | P-37-017565 | Gordon Ranch           | St. Kieran's        | Outside          |
| 1526 Luke Ln              | P-37-017586 | Luke Lane House        | Barker House        | Outside          |
| 1536 Luke Ln              | P-37-017587 | Katherine Bates Estate | Becker House        | Outside          |
| 1603 Zephyr Ave.          | P-37-017729 | Robinson House         | Olive Hills Mansion | Outside          |
| 1673 Lomacita Terrace     | P-37-017584 | Lomacita Terrace Home  | Pennock House       | Outside          |
| 1737 E Naranca Ave.       | P-37-017625 | Collard House          | Collard House       | Outside          |
| 7964 Winter Gardens Blvd. | P-37-017728 | Roether Residence      | Roether Residence   | Outside          |
| 8310 Sunset Rd.           | Pending     | -                      | -                   | Outside          |
| 1332 Pepper Dr.           | Pending     | -                      | -                   | Outside          |
| 1322/1324 Pepper Dr.      | Pending     | -                      | -                   | Outside          |
| 1326 Pepper Dr.           | Pending     | -                      | -                   | Outside          |

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The Terrace Hill project area is bounded on approximately three-fourths of its western margin by the paved cul-de-sac of Terrace Hill Drive, and on the remainder of its perimeter by back-yard fences. The project area occupies the south facing slope of a low ridgeline, and site topography includes a relatively flat area, occupying the approximate northern third of the project, and a gentle to moderate slope, descending to the south (Figures 4-5). The northwest margin of the parcel has been cut and terraced, and a small amount of granite bedrock is visible at the surface. The flattened area in the north appears to have been graded for past construction. No structures currently stand within the project area, however remnants of previous development were observed in the northern portion of the APE. Structural remnants include the end of a copper gas line

and a galvanized waterline, protruding from the ground surface amid a cluster of ornamental trees, and the remains of a low, concrete enclosure at the east edge of the parcel. The enclosure, measuring approximately 10.5 x 8.5 feet appears to represent a planter box, or other external feature, rather than a structural foundation. Three wooden power poles, including one with an attached, residential-type light fixture stand in the northeast portion of the parcel. Non-native vegetation including a linear row of mature *Opuntia* cactus, several mature pine trees, and several unidentified deciduous trees are clustered in the northern portion of the parcel. A small amount of highly fragmented non-diagnostic debris was noted in the area of the structural remains, including clear, brown and green bottle glass, milled wood, modern ceramic ware, ceramic sewer-pipe fragments, aluminum can fragments, round nails, unidentified ferric metal fragments, saw-cut bone, mussel shell fragments, melted glass, concrete chunks and asphalt. None of the materials provided evidence of notable historic age. The debris did not represent an intact deposit, but rather a very light, secondary "smear" of material. The observed structural traces and debris appear to correspond to a structure shown at the location on an historic map provided with the SCIC Record search (El Cajon 7.5' USGS, circa 1955), however all substantial components of the structure appear to have been subsequently razed and removed. The date of surface remains, however, suggest that they are substantially less than 70 years old. Review of the title search records provided no clue as to the residents.

The remainder of the project area consists of a moderate to gentle slope, descending to the south. This area is currently covered in moderate to dense non-native grass and weeds, with several sparsely distributed pepper trees, and very minimal native regrowth. Two larger, rectangular concrete remnants, located along the east edge of the parcel may represent property markers, gate components, or displaced structural fragments.

Soil consists of gravelly decomposed granite loam. The entire parcel appears to have been subject to ranching and possibly agriculture in the past. A very faint swale is evident, running from north to south along the length of the southern slope, terminating at the south edge of the property, where a small, subsurface drainage feature (remains of a metal culvert and emplaced, angular boulders) has been minimally exposed. The surface contour of the parcel may have been modified in this area, in the past, to facilitate drainage.

Overall, the project area appears to have been subjected to heavy to moderate disturbance over its whole length.

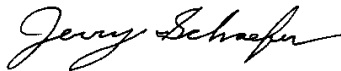
## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

No cultural resources that would be eligible for the CRHR were identified within the Terrace Hill Drive project area during the current survey. Due to the absence of observed cultural materials except for very disturbed structural remains from a previous demolition, together with the low potential for buried prehistoric or historic deposits at

this location, monitoring is not recommended for construction activities within the APE. This recommendation is dependent on the outcome of County consultation with Native American groups or individuals. If off-site improvements are added to the project, those areas will need to be examined and the results added to this investigation.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Jerry Schaefer, Ph.D., RPA  
Principal Investigator

#### **Attachments:**

##### **Maps**

Figure 1. Regional project location map.

Figure 2. 1:24,000 scale project location map.

Figure 3. "Terrace Hill Drive" preliminary grading plan.

Figure 4. Overview of northern portion of APE, showing former structure location, facing southeast.

Figure 5. Overview of southern portion of APE, facing south.

#### **REFERENCES**

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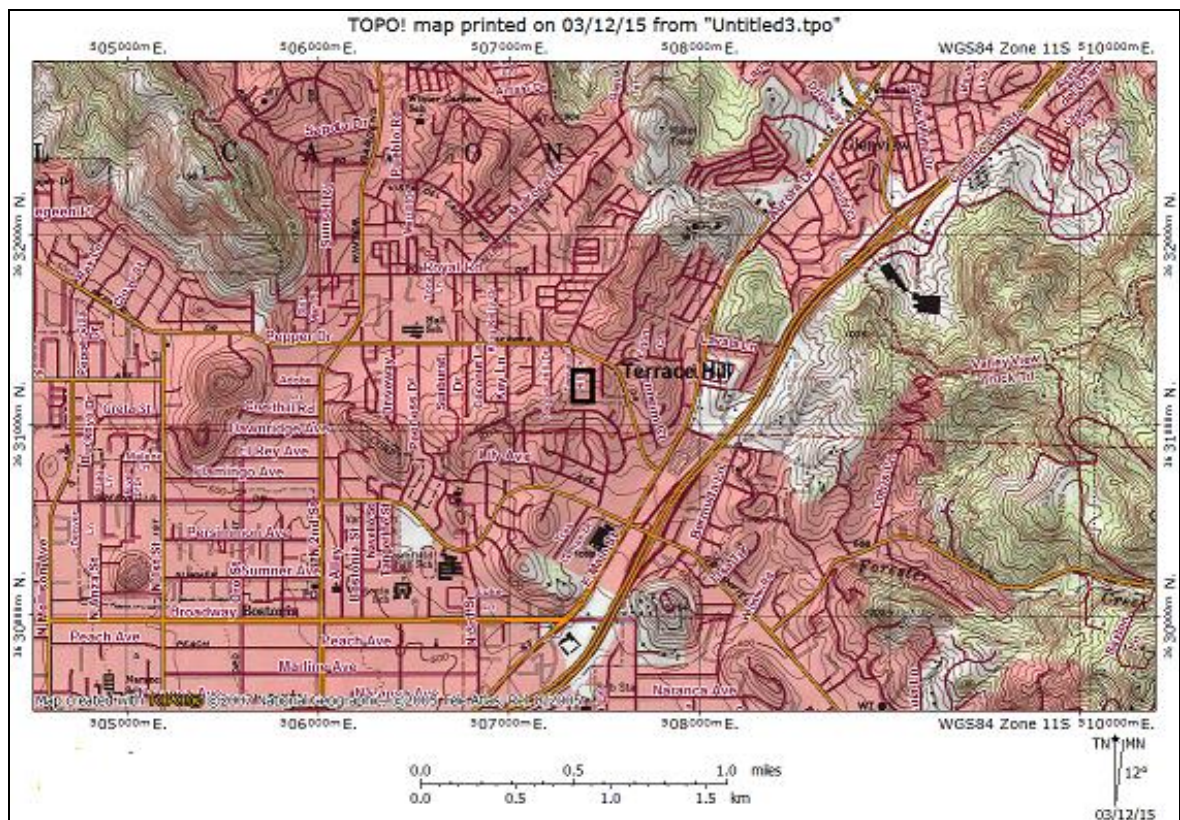


Figure 1. Regional project location map.





Figure 2. 1:24,000 scale project location Map.

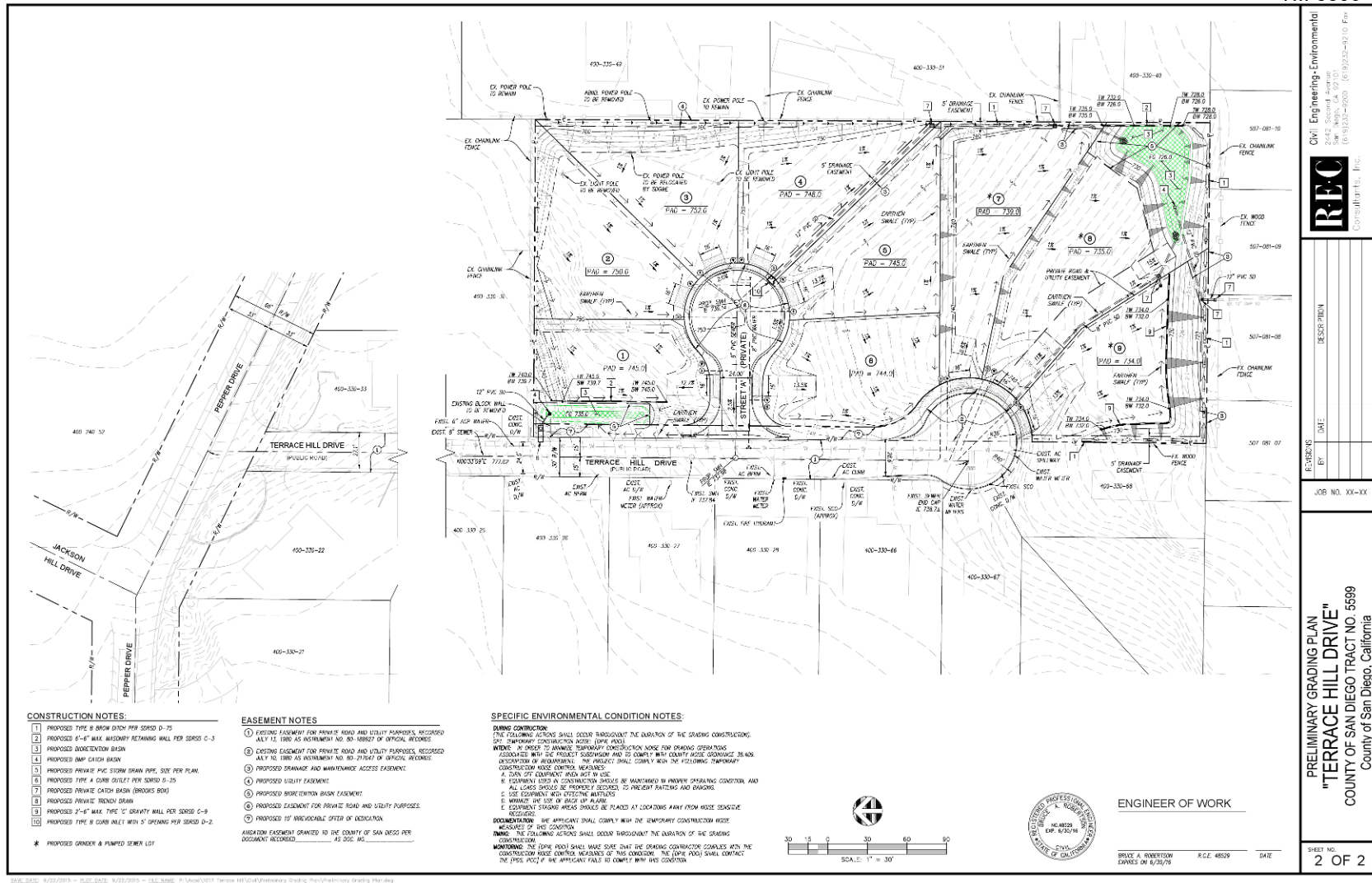


Figure 3. "Terrace Hill Drive" preliminary grading plan.





Figure 4. Overview of Northern portion of APE, showing former structure location, facing southeast.



Figure 5. Overview of Southern portion of APE, facing south.